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The News Boy's
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NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
1767.
The News Boy's VERSES

Humbly ADDRESSED
To the GENTLEMEN and LADIES,
To whom he formerly carried *The New-York Thursday's Gazette*,
AND NOW CARRIES THE
NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

*Oh! Pardon the Faults I've committed before!
And I'll be a good Boy, and do so no more.*

TO give his Friends *Pleasure*, the *News-Boy* with Pain,
Has labour'd this Twelve-Month,—He hopes not in vain.
—If the least Breath of *News* flew abroad, that was good,
He eagerly caught it as soon as he could,
And he spread it about, to let all the World see,
That none took more Pains to give *Pleasure*, than he.

But if any Thing threat'ned his Country with Harm,—
No Watchman more ready to give the Alarm;
Her Wrongs, and her Dangers he boldly made known,
And freely for her *Safety*, ventur'd his own.

When *Pitt* was discarded, for—doing us Good,
And our Conquests which Cost so much Treasure and Blood
Were restor'd,—That our Rivals of *France* and of *Spain*,
Might recruit,—and be able to plague us again!

When a few greedy *Subjects*, of Power possess'd, [a Havana]
Engross'd all the Gains, that belong'd to the Rest,
And, impudent!—dar'd to treat free *English Men*
As *Turks* do the Slaves they in Bondage retain;
And purchas'd Protection for all they had done
With a Share of those Spoils which by Rapine they Won!

When the Foes of *America*, *Britain*, *Mankind*,
To ruin, and strip them of *Freedom* combin'd,
And had form'd the *Stamp-Act* to determine their Fate;
And Discord between King and Subjects create:

When they stopp'd all our Commerce that *Wealth* could supply, }
And burden'd the Goods from *Great-Britain* so high }
That *Americans* had not the Power to buy; }
When they levy'd those *Imposts* in Silver and Gold, }
And drain'd us as *Joseph*—the *Egyptians* of Old, } b Gen. 44. 14.
That our Substance and Persons, like theirs might be sold:

These Matters, the Papers I carried about,
Related, and pointed the Consequence out.
Americans saw the enslaving Design,
And all in Defence of their *Liberty* join.
The Friends of Oppression all trembled for Fear,
But none for the *Stamp-Act* durst speak or appear.

The *News* soon to *Britain*, across the Seas flew,
And rejoic'd every Heart that was loyal and true;
But fill'd the *Contrivers* with Rage and Despair,
Who *Massacre*, *Fire* and *Sword* would prepare;
To treat us as *Rebels*—for being so bold,
Our *Freedom* and *Rights* to assert and to hold.

But these sanguine Schemers all swelling with spight,
Tho' they shew'd us their Teeth, had not Power to bite;
For *Pitt* and his Friends for *America* spoke,
And all *G—ll—e's* Forces defeated and broke;—
And his *Schemes*,—and his *Stamp-Act*—all vanish'd in Smoke. }

In the Parliament House the *Great Commoner* said
He rejoic'd that *Resistance* the Colonies made,
—Three Millions of Britons to Slav'ry deprest
Might have served as fit Tools to enslave all the rest.—

The *Stamp-Act's* Repeal fill our Hearts full of Joy,
And we thought nothing more would our Freedom annoy.
But alas! we have *Doubts* that our *Hopes* were but vain,
For we found our *Disturbers* had rallied again,
And decreed every *Colonist* truly a *Slave*,
And themselves *Lords* and *Masters* of all that they have!

We find their Intentions to do as they say,
For they tell us of Charges which we are to pay;—
—*Assemblies*, the *Mandates* are not to dispute,
But may raise the Money as best it may suit.

We have often been told they have form'd a Design,
To levy a *Tax* on the Money we coin;
And that this is the Reason no *Bills* must be pass'd,—
—That compell'd by our Wants, we may yield at the last,
An Office is plann'd, wherein Money on Loan
May be had,—on a *Tax*, for the Use of our own.—
Security ample, at first must be made,
And the *Int'rest* must all to *Great-Britain* be paid;
—Take heed oh my Friends! if you swallow the Bait,
You'll surely be brought to Repentance too late;
You'll find it another *Stamp-Act* in Disguise,
So I warn you to shun it, if *Freedom* you prize.

Tho' now in an humble yet honest Employ,
I try to be useful altho' but a Boy,
Despise not my Counsel because of my Age
I may act higher Parts, when you've quitted the Stage.

Whatever the Papers I carry makes known,
As being the Bearer, I call it my own;
—Tho' others a *Finger* have had in the *Pye*,
'Twas I gave it Wings, when 'twas ready, to fly.

And now if your Favour I do but obtain,
'Twill give me fresh Spirits to labour again.
But whether I've Reason to hope or to fear,
I heartily wish you a Happy NEW-YEAR.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.—[Oct. 16. For Six Years last past, Publisher of the *New-York Thursday's Gazette*, or *Weekly Post-Boy*.]

ASSIZE of BREAD, published November 27, 1766.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

High-Water.	H. M.	Rises	H. M.	Sets
THURSDAY	9 56	after 7	16	before 5
FRIDAY	10 47	7	25	5
SATURDAY	11 38	7	34	5
SUNDAY	12 29	7	44	5
MONDAY	1 20	7	53	5
TUESDAY	2 11	7	53	5
WEDNESDAY	3 2	7	53	5

Days 9 h. 8 m. long, the 1st.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	19s. 6d.	Pork	70s. 0d.
Brown Bread	17s. 7d.	Salt	3s. 0d.
West-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	5s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 7d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 1s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 6d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	38s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 1d.	Oak ditto	26s. 0d.

To the PUBLIC, New-York, Oct. 16.

IT is now upwards of six Years that I have published a weekly News Paper, under the Title of the *New-York Gazette* or *Weekly Post-Boy*, which I have the Pleasure to think has been generally acceptable, and publicly useful: But having now Occasion to alter the Title of my Paper, I hope for the same favourable Reception of the *NEW-YORK JOURNAL* or *GENERAL ADVERTISER*, that my Paper met with under the former Title; since it will be conducted with the same Spirit, and to the same Ends,—the Suppression of Evil, and the Promotion of public and private Happiness. The Reasons of altering my Title are these, 1st, for the Sake of Distinction, as I am inform'd Mr. PARKER intends to publish a Paper under the former Title; and 2d, because, as he formerly publish'd a Paper under that Title, I would not avail myself of any Advantages from a Name originally assumed by him. The Number, for the Sake of more easily settling with my Customers, will run regularly on from my last Week's Paper. Perhaps, when Opportunity permits, I shall procure a Cut for the Head of my Paper, till which Time, it will be published in its present Form.

JOHN HOLT.

Receiver General's Office, in Wall-Street.

WHEREAS the following grants or patents for land within this colony, are in arrears three years and more, and in the respective sums herein after mentioned, for quit rents due to his Majesty for the same respectively; to the last day of payment, for the same grants respectively, preceding this notice, so far as the same does appear, from the accounts of his Majesty's quit rents in the custody of his Majesty's receiver general; that is to say,

One certain tract of land in Westchester county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyster, Richard Slater, Barne Cozens, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lutting, Peter Matthews, and Caleb Heathcote; and bears date the second day of March, in the year 1701, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of December last, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, is in New-York currency, £. 479 - 16 - 1

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Dr. John Bridges, Hendrick Tenicke, Dirick Venderburgh, John Cholwell, Christopher Denne, Lancaster Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Alke, Peter Matthews, and Cornelius Christvane; and bears date the 29th day of April, in the year 1703, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears aforesaid, to the 24th day of June last, or the feast of St. John the Baptist, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 97 - 6 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Orange and Ulster counties, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilton, Philip French, Dirick Venderburgh, Stephen Delancey, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, John Bridges, Robert Millwards, Thomas Wenham, Edmund Mott, Lancaster Symes, John Perion, Benjamin Alke, Petrus Bayard,

John Cholwell, Peter Fauconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Tenicke, and Jarvis Marshall; and bears date the 28th day of August in the year 1704, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 523 - 8 - 2

One other certain tract of land in Dutchess county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Sampson Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Mompesson, Peter Fauconier, Augustine Graham, Richard Sackett, and Robert Lutting; and bears date the 10th day of April, in the year 1706, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 148 - 2 - 8

One other certain tract of land, in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Andries Volk and Jacob Webber, and bears date the 18th of December, in the year 1719, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, being £. 60 - 15 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulster County, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler, and Allene Jarratt; and bears date the 7th day of July in the year 1720, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, being £. 189 - 3 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulster County, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Philip Schuyler, Johannes Lansing, jun. Henry Wileman, and Jacobus Bruyn; and bears date the 7th day of July in the year 1720, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears aforesaid, to the 29th day of September last, or the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 284 - 18 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Mary Ingoldby, and Mary Pinhorn; and bears date the 11th day of August, in the year 1720, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 216 - 13 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Jacobus Bruyn, and Henry Wileman; and bears date the 7th day of April, in the year 1721, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 100 - 7 - 6

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Joseph Sackett, and Nathaniel Hazard; and bears date the 11th day of January, in the year 1727, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 125

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Thomas Naxon; and bears date the 21st day of December, in the year 1727, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 48 - 5 - 11

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Gabriel Ludlow, and William Ludlow; and bears date the 18th day of October, in the year 1731, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 107 - 15 - 1

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent thereof, was originally made to Nathaniel Hazard, jun. and bears date the 12th day of August, in the year 1736, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being £. 61 - 11 - 3

This is therefore to give public notice, that if the owners or proprietors of the above mentioned lands respectively, do not, within twelve months after the date of this public notice, respectively pay the arrears of Quit-Rent due to his Majesty for the said lands, respectively as aforesaid, with the charge of this notice or notices being given to the said Receiver General, that so much of the said lands respectively, will be sold at public vendue, or outcry, as will pay the same respectively, with the charges of this notice and such sale, pursuant to the act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

GIVEN under my Hand, this Twelfth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1766.

ANDREW ELLIOT, his Majesty's R. General.

The printer is desired to continue this advertisement three months, when another list of patents in arrears for quit-rents will be published, unless the proprietors prevent it, by speedy payments.

(Continuation of the Piece begun in No 1249.)

OR as I said before, did any nation deviate from these rules but they lost their Liberty; and of this kind there are infinite examples, out of which I shall give a few in several ages, which are most known, and occur to every ones reading.

The first example I shall give is of *Pisistratus*, who artificially prevailing with the *Athenians* to allow him fifty guards for the defence of his person, he so improv'd that number, that he seiz'd upon the castle and government, destroy'd the commonwealth, and made himself tyrant of *Athens*.

The *Corinthians* being in apprehension of their enemies, made a decree for four hundred men to be kept to defend their city, and gave *Tymonides* the command over them, who overturned their government, cut off all the principal citizens, and proclaim'd himself King of *Corinth*.

Agathocles being the Captain-General of the *Syracusians*, got such an interest in the army, that he cut all the Senators to pieces, and the richest of the people, and made himself their King.

The *Romans* for fear of the *Teutones* and *Cimbri*, who like vast inundations threatened their Empire, chose *Marinus* their General, and, contrary to the constitution of their government, continued him five years in his command, which gave him such opportunity to insinuate, and gain an interest in their army, that he oppress'd their Liberty: and to this were owing all the miseries, massacres, and ruins which that city suffered under him and *Scylla*, who made the best blood in the world run like water in the streets of *Rome*, and turn'd the whole city into a Shambles of the nobility, gentry and people.

The same thing enabled *Cesar* totally to overthrow that famous commonwealth; for the prologation of his commission in *Gaul* gave him an opportunity to debauch his army, and then upon a pretended disgust he march'd to *Rome*, drove out the senators, seiz'd the treasury, fought their forces, and made himself perpetual dictator.

Olivaretto de Fermo desired leave of his fellow-citizens, that he might be admitted into their town with a hundred horse of his companions; which being granted, he put to the sword all the principal citizens, and proclaimed himself their Prince.

Francis Sforza being General of the *Milanese*, usurped upon them, and made himself duke of *Milain*.

After *Christiern* the second King of *Denmark* had conquer'd *Sweden*, he invited all the senators and nobility to a magnificent entertainment, where after he had treated them highly for two days, he most barbarously butcher'd them! None escap'd this massacre but the brave *Gustavus Ericson*, who was then a prisoner; but he afterwards escaping through a thousand difficulties, by his good fortune, courage and conduct, drove the *Danes* out of *Sweden*, and restored the *Swedes* to their ancient kingdom. Nothing then was thought too great for their generous deliverer, every mouth was full of his praises, and by the universal voice of the people he was chosen their King; and to consummate the last testimony of their gratitude, they trusted him with an army: but they soon found their mistake, for it cost them their Liberty; and having granted that *unum magnum*, it was too late to dispute any thing else: His successors having been pleas'd to take all the rest, and now they remain the miserable examples of too credulous generosity.

The story of *Denmark* is so generally known, and so well related by a late excellent author, that it would be impertinence in me to repeat it; only this I will observe, that if the King had not had an army at his command, the nobles had never deliver'd up their government.

Our countryman *Oliver Cromwell* turn'd out that parliament under which he served, and who had got immortal honour through the whole world by their great actions; and this he effected by the assistance of an army, which must be allowed to have as much virtue, sobriety, and public spirit, as hath been known in the world since amongst that sort of men.

The last instance I shall give, is of a French Colony, as I remember in the *West Indies*, who having war with the neighbouring *Indians*, and being tired in their march with the extremity of heat, made their slaves carry their arms, who taking that opportunity fell upon them, and cut them to pieces; a just punishment for their folly. And this will always be the fate of those that trust their arms out of their own hands: for it is a ridiculous imagination to conceive men will be servants, when they can be masters. And as Mr. Harrington judiciously observes, Whatever nation suffers their servants to carry their arms, their servants will make them hold their trenches.

Some people object, That the rebubicks of *Venice* and *Holland* are instances to disprove my assertion, who both keep great armies, and yet have not lost their Liberty. I answer, that neither keep any standing forces within the limits of their government, that is, within the city of *Venice*, or the great towns of the united Provinces; but they defend these by their own burghers, and quarter their mercenaries in their conquered countries, viz. the *Venetians* in *Greece*, and the continent of *Italy*, and the *Dutch* in *Brabant* and *Flanders*; and the situation of these states make their armies so posted, not dangerous to them: for the *Venetians* cannot be attack'd without a fleet, nor the *Dutch* be ever conquer'd by their own forces, their country being so full of strong towns, fortified both by art and nature, and defended by their own citizens, that it would be a fruitless attempt for their own armies to invade them; for if they should march against any of their cities, 'tis but shutting up their gates, and the design is spoiled.

But if we admit that an army might be consistent with freedom in a commonwealth, yet it is otherwise in a free Monarchy; for in the former 'tis wholly in the disposal of the people, who nominate, appoint, discard, and punish the Generals and Officers as they think fit, and 'tis certain death to make any attempt upon their Liberties; whereas in the latter, the King is perpetual General, may model the army as he pleases, and it will be called high-treason to oppose him.

And tho' some Princes, as the family of the Medices, Lewis the XIth, and others, laid the foundation of their tyrannies without the immediate assistance of an army, yet they all found an army necessary to establish them; or otherwise a little experience in the people of the change of their condition, would have made them disgorge in a day that ill-gotten power they had been acquiring for an age.

This subject is so self-evident, that I am almost ashamed to prove it: for if we look through the world, we shall find in no country, Liberty and an army stand together; so that to know whether a people are free or slaves, it is necessary only to ask, Whether there is an army kept amongst them? and the solution of that preliminary question resolves the doubt: as we see in China, India, Tartary, Persia, Ethiopia, Turkey, Morocco, Muscovy, Austria, France, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Tuscany, and all the little principalities of Germany and Italy, where the people live in the most abandoned slavery; and in countries where no armies are kept within the fear of their government, the people are free, as Poland, Biscay, Switzerland, the Grisons, Venice, Holland, Geneva, Ragusa, Algiers, Tunis, Hamborough, Lubek, all the free towns in Germany, and England and Scotland before the late reigns. This truth is so obvious, that the most barefaced advocates for an army do not directly deny it, but qualify the matter by telling us, that a number not exceeding fifteen or twenty thousand men are a handful to so populous a nation as this: Now I think that number will bring as certain ruin upon us as if they were as many millions, and I will give my reasons for it.

(To be continued.)

From the PUBLIC LEDGER,

LONDON, September 4.

To the PRINTER,

ENCLOSED is a Maryland Gazette of the 15th of May, 1766, in which is printed a letter from the committee of merchants in London, [this letter was published in our paper of the 8th of May last No 1218, and in almost all the news papers on the continent] upon a subject that has made almost as much noise in England as in America; inclosed is also an answer to the said letter in manuscript, which has been sent to the printer of the Maryland Gazette, but not yet published: if the printer of the Public Ledger thinks fit to give them a place in his paper, they are at his service.

Virginia, June 20, 1766.

To Mr. JONAS GREEN, Printer in ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.
MR. GREEN.

THE undue influence the press, in Virginia, has long laboured under, renders it unnecessary to make any apology for conveying to the public, through the channel of your free paper, any thing from thence that breathes the spirit of liberty. By printing the following letter you will oblige one, if not more of your readers.

To the committee of MERCHANTS in LONDON.

Virginia, Potomack River, June 6, 1766.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE is a letter of yours, dated the 28th of February last, lately printed in the public papers here; which, tho' addressed to a particular set of men, seems intended for the colonies in general; and being upon a very interesting subject, I shall, without further preface or apology, exercise the right of a freeman, in making such remarks upon it as I think proper.

The epithets of parent and child, have been so long applied to Great Britain and her colonies, that individuals have adopted them, and we can hardly see any thing from your side of the water free from the authoritative stile of a master to a school-boy.

We have, with infinite difficulty and fatigue, got you excused this one time; pray be a good boy for the future; do what your papa and mama bids you, and hasten to return them your most grateful acknowledgments for condescending to let you keep what is your own; and then all your acquaintance will love you, and praise you, and give you pretty things; and if you should, at any time hereafter, happen to transgress, your friends will all beg for you, and be security for your good behaviour; but if you are a naughty boy, and turn obstinate, and do not mind what your papa and mama says to you, but presume to think their commands (let them be what they will) unjust or unreasonable, or even seem to ascribe their present indulgence to any other motive than excess of moderation and tenderness, and pretend to judge for yourselves, when you are not arrived at the years of discretion, nor capable of distinguishing between good and evil; then every body will hate you, and say you are a graceless and undutiful child; your parents and masters will be obliged to whip you severely, and your friends will be ashamed to say any thing in your excuse: Nay, they will be blamed for your faults.—See your work—see what you have brought the child to.—If he had been well scourged at first, for opposing our will and pleasure, and daring to think he had any such thing as property of his own, he would not have had the impudence to repeat the crime.—

My dear child, we have laid the alternative

fairly before you; you cannot hesitate in the choice; and we doubt not you will observe such a conduct as your friends recommend.

Is not this a little ridiculous, when applied to three or four millions of as loyal and useful subjects as any in the British dominions, who have been only contending for their birth right, and have now only gained, or rather kept, what could not with common justice, or even policy, be denied them? But setting aside the manner, let me seriously consider the substance and subject of your letter.

Can the honour of parliament be maintained by persisting in a measure evidently wrong? Is it any reflection upon the honour of parliament to prove itself wiser this year than the last; to have profited by experience, and to correct an error which time and undeniable evidence have pointed out?

If the vote of right had asserted any unjust, oppressive, or unconstitutional principles, to become a waste paper, would be the most innocent use that could be made of it; by the copies we have seen here, the legislative authority of Great Britain is asserted in general terms; but a just and proper distinction between legislation and taxation has been made by the greatest and wisest men in the nation; so that if the right to the latter had been disclaimed, it would not have impeached or weakened the vote of right; on the contrary it would have strengthened it; for nothing except hanging the author of the Stamp Act would have contributed more to restore that confidence which a weak or corrupt ministry had so greatly impaired.

We do not deny the supreme authority of Great Britain over her colonies; but it is a power which a wise legislature will exercise with extreme tenderness and caution, and carefully avoid the least imputation or suspicion of partiality. Would to God that this always may be the case!

To make an odious distinction between us and our fellow-subjects residing in Great Britain, by depriving us of the ancient trial by juries of our equals, and substituting in its place an arbitrary civil law court, to put it in the power of every sycophant and informer (the most mischievous, wicked, abandoned, and profligate race) says an eminent writer upon English politics 'that ever God permitted to plague mankind' to drag a British subject a thousand miles from his own country (whereby he may be deprived of all benefit of evidence) to dispute a matter of property before a judge, who from the nature of his office is a creature of the ministry, liable to be displaced at their pleasure, whose interest it is to encourage informers, as his income may in a great measure depend upon his condemnations; and to give such a judge a power of excluding the most innocent man so treated, from any remedy (even the recovery of his costs) by only certifying that in his opinion there was a probable cause of complaint; and thus to make the property of the subject, in a matter which may reduce him from opulence to indigence, depend upon a word before unknown in the language and style of our laws!—Are these among the instances that call for our expression of filial gratitude to our parent country? These things did not depend altogether upon the stamp act, and therefore are not repealed with it.

Can the foundation of the state be sapped, and the body of the people remain unaffected? Are the inhabitants of Great Britain absolutely certain, that in the ministry or parliament of a future day, such encroachments will not be urged as precedents against themselves? Too late may their children have cause to lament the loss of those barriers which they have now so lightly broken down!

Is the indulgence of Great Britain manifested, by prohibiting her colonies from exporting to foreign countries such commodities as she does not want, and will not purchase; and from importing such as she does not produce nor manufacture, and therefore cannot furnish upon terms at which we can afford to buy?—One of your own writers (I think it is Bishop Burnet) relates a remarkable piece of tyranny of the priesthood in Italy. 'They make it an article of religion, says he, for the people to mix water with their wine in the press, by which it is soured; so that the laity cannot drink a drop of good wine, unless they will buy it of the convents, at whatever price the clergy think fit to set upon it.'—I forbear to make the application.

Let our fellow subjects in Great Britain reflect that we are descended from the same stock with themselves, nurtured in the same principles of freedom, which we have both sucked in with our mother's milk; that in crossing the Atlantic ocean, we have only changed our climate, not our minds; our nature and dispositions remain unaltered; that we are still the same people in every respect, only not yet debauched by wealth, luxury, venality, and corruption; and then they will be able to judge how the late regulations have been relished in America.

You need not, Gentlemen, be afraid of our breaking out into intemperate strains of triumph and exultation; there is as yet no cause that our joy should exceed the bounds of moderation.

If we are ever so unfortunate as to be made slaves, (which God avert!) what matter is it to us, whe-

ther our chains are forged in London, or at Constantinople? Whether the oppressions come from a B—h P—t, or a Turkish Divan.

You tell us our tax matters will probably be restored, do you mean the stamp officers or the Stamp M—y? If the first the treatment they have already found here, will hardly make them fond of returning.—If the latter we despise them too much to fear them,—they have sufficiently exposed their own ignorance, malice and impotence—the cloven-foot has been too plainly seen, to be again concealed—they have rendered themselves as obnoxious to Great Britain as to America.

If the late ministry's party could have influenced the legislature to have made so cruel and dangerous an experiment as attempting to enforce the stamp act by a military power; would the nation have engaged heartily in such an execrable cause? Would there have been no difficulty in raising and transporting a body of troops, sufficient to occupy a continent of more than two thousand miles in extent? Would they have no danger to encounter in the woods and wilds of America? Three or four millions of people drove to desperation, are not an object of contempt—America, though weak in herself adds greatly to the strength and power of Great Britain; which would be diminished in proportion by her loss: With prudent management she may become an impenetrable bulwark to the British nation, and almost enable it to stand before the stroke of time.

Say there was no possibility of failing in the project; what then would have been the consequence? Could you have destroyed us without running yourselves? The trade of Great Britain is carried on and supported principally by credit.—If the American merchant has an hundred thousand pounds due to him in the colonies, he must owe near as much to his woollen-draper, his linen-draper, his grocer, &c. and these again are indebted to the Manufacturer, and so on: there is no determinate end to this commercial chain; break but one link of it, and the whole is destroyed—make a bankrupt of the merchant, by stopping his remittances from America, and you strike at the credit of every man that has connections with him; there is no knowing where the contagion would stop.—You would overturn one another like a set of nine-pins.—The value of your lands and produce would immediately fall, your manufacturers would be starved for want of employment, your funds might fail, your public credit sink,—and let but the bubble once burst, where is the man that could undertake to blow it up again?

These evils are for the present removed.—Praised be Almighty God—Blessed be our most gracious sovereign—thanks to the present mild and prudent temper of parliament—Thanks to the wise and honest conduct of the present administration—Thanks to the unwearied diligence of our friends the British merchants; thanks to that happy circumstance of their private interest being so interwoven with ours, that they could not be separated.—Thanks too to the spirited and disinterested conduct of our merchants in the Northern colonies, who deserve to have their names handed down with reverence and gratitude to posterity.—Thanks to the unanimity of the colonies themselves.—And many thanks to our generous and able benefactor, Mr Pitt, who always stood forth a champion in the cause of liberty, and his country.—

No thanks to Mr. G—; who, without his genius or abilities had dared to act the part that Pericles did, when he engaged his country in the Peloponnesian war, which, after a long and dreadful scene of blood, ended in the ruin of all Greece, and fitted it for the Macedonian yoke.

Some bungler in politics will soon, perhaps, be framing schemes for restraining our manufactures—Vain attempt!—Our land is cheap and fresh, we have more of it than we are able to employ; while we can live in ease and plenty, tillage and not arts will engage our attention; if by opening the channels of trade, you afford us a ready market for the produce of our lands, and an opportunity of purchasing cheap the conveniences of life, all our superfluous gain will sink into your pockets, in return for British manufactures. If the trade from this continent with the French and Spaniards, in their sugar islands, had not been restrained, Great Britain would soon have underfold them, with their own produce, in every market of the world. Until you lay us under a necessity of shifting for ourselves, you need not be afraid of the manufactures of America.—The ancient poets, in their elegant manner of expression, have made a kind of being of necessity, and tell us that the Gods themselves are obliged to yield to her.

It is by indulgence and invitations, not by compulsion, that the market for British manufactures is to be kept up and increased in America; without the first you will find the latter as ineffectual, as destructive of the end it aims at, as persecution in matters of religion, which serves not to extinguish, but to confirm the heresy.—There is a passion natural to the mind of man, especially a free man, which makes him impatient of restraint.

Can you, does any sensible man, think, that three or four millions, of people not naturally defective in genius or in courage, who have tasted the sweets of

liberty, in a country that doubles its inhabitants every twenty years, in a country so extended as the British empire in America, a country abounding in such variety of soil and climates, capable of producing not only the necessities, but the conveniences and delicacies of life, will long submit to oppression, if, unhappily for yourselves, oppression should be offered them.

Do you think, that all your rival powers in Europe would sit still, and see you crush your once flourishing and thriving colonies, unconcerned spectators of such a quarrel?—Recollect what happened in the Low Countries a century or two ago.—Call to mind the cause of the revolt.—Call to mind too the part that England herself acted.—The same causes will generally produce the same effects; and it requires no great degree of penetration to foresee, that what has happened may happen again.

(The Remainder of this Piece in our next.)

QUEBEC, November 24.

Friday last was brought to this town, by the Provost-marshal of Montreal, six Persons of considerable Note in that Place, as well French as English, charged with having been concerned in the Assassination of Thomas Walker, Esq; on the 6th of December 1794. We hear there are Orders issued for apprehending several others.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

You will oblige several of your Readers, by inserting in your next Paper, the following

Animadversions upon the base scandalous Practice, of a few silly, mean spirited, sneaking, cowardly Villains, who by anonymous Libels, under the Title of Catalogues of Books, have lately slander'd, and endeavoured to traduce the Characters of many respectable Inhabitants of this City.

THE scandalous Practice which has for some Time prevail'd in this City, of ridiculing, slandering, and stigmatizing private Characters, by anonymous Libels under the Title of Catalogues of Books, not only shews, the Authors of such Performances to be base mean spirited, and wicked Creatures, but Pests to Society, which ought to be removed; and that it is the Interest and Duty of all Friends to Justice Peace and good Order, whether in public or private Stations, to discourage, detect, punish and suppress their Practices. The following Thoughts, are not offer'd so much from an Expectation of producing any Reformation in the Disposition Principles or Manners of these Creatures, for they must have been much hardened in Vice, and of abandon'd Characters, before they could have been guilty of such base Actions, so that a Change is not likely to be effected by reasoning and Remonstrance, nor without more powerful Means than I can apply to them. My Reflections, therefore, are chiefly intended, to remind People in general, of the Nature of this Enormity, that they may properly discountenance it, and use their Endeavours to discover, and bring the Authors to Justice.

There is so much Frailty and Defect in Human Nature, that even the most respectable Characters cannot stand the Test of a strict Scrutiny;—what the Psalmist said of old, is still applicable to the best Men upon Earth—*If thou, Lord wilt be extreme to mark what is done amiss: O Lord, who may abide it?* Psal. 130. 3. Whoever, with Care and Impartiality reviews himself, will always find something to condemn, and that he would be ashamed to expose to the public Eye,—tho' of frail Creatures like himself.—That very Frailty, thro' which a Man falls into Error himself, generally occasions his Severity to the Errors of others.

If there are such Defects in the best of Men, who would not be uneasy to having his Failings exposed to public View, and pointed out to general Observation, even by Persons who would do it with Truth and Candour? But when those, who being unknown, are under no Restraint in Regard to their own Characters, and, with the vilest Principles and Dispositions,—from the most ungenerous and cruel Motives,—at Liberty to add as much Falshood and Slander as Wantonness, or Malice, can suggest, to some known Parts of characters, which may sufficiently point out the Persons intended, and expose them to Ridicule, Contempt and Mortification;—When such as these,—take upon them, by scandalous Libels, secretly dispersed, to expose and vilify private Characters, does it not become a general Concern to find out and punish them.—By that general Odium they have incurred,—and by the Prosecutions at Law, to which they are liable? From such Slanderers as these, who can be secure? Innocence, and the most blameless Conduct afford no Protection, no Characters or Stations are safe—for Repetition, incapable of doing any Good, may yet do irreparable Mischief.

Who steals my Purse steals Trash,
'Tis his, 'twas mine, and has been Slave to Thousands,
—But he that filches from me my good Name,

Robs me of that, which, not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed!

SHAKESPEARE.

He that knows he may be called to Account for what he writes, will be careful to write nothing but what he can Account for, and this is a proper Restraint upon him when his Writings concern others. He will not be fond of exposing the Motte in his Brothers Eye, when he is anxious to conceal the Beam in his own.

*Qui, ne Tiberibus propriis offendat Amicum,
Postulat; ignoscet verrucis illius, Equum est
Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus.* HOA.

—For he who hopes his Bile shall not offend

Must overlook the Pimples of his Friend.

—And ev'n in Justice to his own Defects

At least should grant the Pardon he expects.

FRANCIS.

The secret Libeller is not under this necessary Restraint, but may be justly compared to the lurking Assassin who stabs and murders in the Dark—and as such he was consider'd by the Ancients.

*Si quis accensisset malum Carmen, sine condidisset,
Infamiam faxit, flagitiumque alteri, capital esto.*

Whoever writes Verses hurtful to the Honour and Reputation of another, let him be punish'd with Death.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

Capt. Russel, in the Ship Newry, spoke with the Snow Wilton, Capt. Pool, of this Port, for Amsterdam, 70 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard, out 22 Days, all well.

Wednesday morning, last week, the body of one Barnaby Fitz Patrick, a seaman, was found drowned near Peck's slip. It appeared, that the night in the dark, he was going from on board Capt. Clark's ship, to Capt. Brynan's to whom he belonged, and fell off the wharf: the Coroner's inquest,—accidental death. He was not in liquor.

Tuesday night the 23d, Capt. Pell in a sloop arrived here in 23 days from St. Croix, at which place he left Capt. Joseph Lawrence, in a sloop of this port: By him we learn, that Captain Cotton, in a sloop of this place, had been seized by a small tender belonging to a Danish man of war, at St. John's, for having one hoghead of sugar and a little cotton on board, without proper permits, and carried into St. Croix, where the owner Mr. David Ross, of this city, was imprisoned, and put so to much trouble, that he died soon after, supposed with grief, and the vessel and cargo were confiscated.

Capt. Miller from Londonderry, on the 2d inst. in lat. 36, 39, spoke the ship Friendship, captain Devenwood, from Maryland for London, out nine days, all well. And on the 17th spoke with two sloops from New-London for Dominica, with horses on board, but the wind blowing fresh did not learn their names; they had been out 5 days: the same day saw a brig with jury masts standing to the N. E. but could not speak with her.

By Captain Banks, in 22 Days from Pensacola, we learn, that a Vessel was just arrived at that Place in 8 Days from the Bay of Honduras, the Captain of which informed him, that Capt. John Jauncey of this Port, lay at Key-Bokell when he left the Bay.

A Spanish Register Ship from La Vera Cruz for New-Orleans, was lately cast away at the Mouth of the River Mississippi, with a great Quantity of Dollars on board, which were all saved, with the whole Crew.

Capt. McClure, in 11 Weeks from Londonderry, spoke with the following Vessels on his Passage, viz. The 20th of October, in Lat. 55, with the ship Falls, Captain Robinson, from Londonderry for Halifax, with Passengers; the 28th of Nov. in Lat. 37, 11, Long. 59, 1, with the Ship Charming Nelly, from Jamaica for London, 11 Weeks out; the day following with the Ship York, Captain Berton, from this Port, for London; and the 22d Ult. with Captain Doubler, from Monto-Christo, for Boston, who on the 17th before, fell in with Capt. Fowler, in a Brig from Falmouth for this Port, in great Distress, having lost his Main-Mast, was without any Provisions on board, having met with extreme hard Gales of Wind, and was reduced to such Extremities as to be obliged to eat a Shark without cooking, that Providence sent in their Way; Captain Doubler generously divided his Stock with Captain Fowler, the whole being no more than a Barrel of Flour and another of Pork.

Thursday last died of a Quinsy, in 29th Year of her Age, at Second-River, in New-Jersey, Mrs. Catharine Kennedy, Wife to Archibald Kennedy, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Coventry, now on this Station.

Saturday Noon, in a hard Squall, an Elizabeth-Town Boat in going up the Kills, took in such a Quantity of Water of a sudden, that a Woman and two Children, said to be Germans lately arrived, were drowned in the Cabin, before any Assistance could get to them; The Husband with another Child, the Boatman and Capt. Lawrence with Difficulty saved their Lives.

Last Saturday Week a Sailor belonging to Capt.

Harris, bound out to Augustine, fell overboard in the Narrows, and was drowned.

A Sloop from Philadelphia, is arrived at Pensacola.

Saturday last sailed for Pensacola, his Majesty's Frigate Cygnet, Capt. Durel; in which Ship went Passengers, Brigadier General Haldiman, Captain Marth, of the 46th; and Lieutenant Hutcheson, of the 60th.

Captain Banks arrived here on Thursday last in 22 Days from Pensacola; and the Intelligence by this Vessel is, That the Creek Indians, who have for many Years committed Murders on the English, and never could be brought to give Satisfaction; have lately, for the Murder of two Englishmen, been threatened by Brigadier Taylor in a most spirited Manner, should the Criminals not be brought to Justice; In this he was soon gratified by Sixty of their Deputies waiting on him the latter End of last Month, at Pensacola, with White Evidence to prove they had cut off the Murderers, and to give Assurance of their future good Behaviour. This is the First Instance that numerous and haughty People, have given of their Dependence on the English.

Governor Johnston, we also learn by the same opportunity, is on the Point of going Home, as recalled for Mal-Administration: On which Account the Inhabitants of West-Florida are not displeased.

Arrivals at Jamaica, from Philadelphia. Ship King George, Dume—Ship Mary, Bingley—Sloop Jane, Brewton, and Schooner Proper, Morgan.

From New-York.—Brig Albany, Evanston—Brig Sally, Jauncey—Sloop Pete, Cummings, and Brig Catharine, Lawrence.—The Ship Franklin, Capt. Wyn, from the Bay was arrived at Jamaica, also several Spaniards at Jamaica, and Flour 15/6 per Cent.—These Accounts came by Capt. Allmead, in 27 Days from Jamaica, to Philadelphia.

The Piece relating to the College in New-Jersey, came to Hand too late for this Weeks Paper, but will certainly be inserted in our next.

No Posts have arrived from the Eastward since the Week before last—stopp'd probably by the severity of the Weather.

The Ship Newry, has had 8 Weeks Passage from Ireland, but has brought no News.

We wish our Customers, and America, a Happy NEW-YEAR.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Marlborough, John Richards, from Virginia. Sloop Lovely Patty, Isaac Nealon, Nevis. Sloop Liberty and Property, Wm. Cheslear, Pensacola. Ship Anne, John McClure, Londonderry. Ship Industry, Matthew Shepherdson, Barbados. Ship Newry, Matthew Russell, Newry.—Outward Entries.—Sloop Squirrel, Samuel Monk, for Philadelphia. Sloop Sally, Schermerhorn, South-Carolina. Sloop Wolfe, Samuel Blow, Monto-Christo.—Cleared for Departure.—Brig Friendship, Robert Curtis, to Bristol.

On Monday next, being the 5th January, 1797,

WILL be sold at public Vendue, by Order of the Assignees of Graham and Miller, insolvent Debtors, at their Store opposite the Oswego-Market.—A Variety of Shop Goods, to continue from Day to Day, until the whole are sold.

And at M^r DAVITT's Vendue Room, on Wednesday following, will be peremptorily sold, Four Chefts of Green Tea, with a Box of damaged Linens.

SIXTEEN or eighteen hogheads of Muscovado sugar, to be sold very cheap, by ABRAHAM DURYEE, opposite the Fly-market.—He has also to sell—10-4 swanskin blankets, 8 and 9-4 rose blankets, 8-4 and 9-4 green rugs; superfine cloths, of a variety of colours, rattenet, shalloons, buttons, silk and hair twist; sewing silk, camblets, and silk camblets, black and cloth colours; three and four thread breeches patterns, black fergedenim, black and blue everlasting; black russel, black and brown callimancoes; castor and felt hats, German serge, superfine black hair plush, light colours ditto; ozenaburgs, yard wide Irish linens, dowlas; white lead, red lead, Spanish brown, sprush, yellow oaker, vermilion, Prussian blue, litharge, amber, white vitriol; gold leaf, painting brushes, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, whiting.—Old Madeira wine, brandy, Geneva, Jamaica spirits, West India Rum, Lisbon and Teneriffe wine, claret in bottles.

52 55

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY in October last from the Manor of Eaton, in Suffolk County.—A Negro Man, named Caesar, about five Feet five Inches high—he is bandy legged, walks lame, has thick Lips, and speaks very broken English—took away with him a black and white Kersey Jacket, a brown Duroy Jacket without Sleeves, lined with blue, Leather Breeches, and Tow Cloth Trowsers.—He has been seen in this City, in the Fields, near where Major James formerly lived.—Whoever takes him up and brings him to the Printer, at the Exchange, or gives information so that he may be secured, shall have the above Reward.

All Persons are forbid to harbour or conceal the said Run-away, at their Peril.

RICHARD NORRIS,

Stay-Maker, from LONDON.

TAKES this Opportunity to inform the Ladies and the Public in general, that he has removed from the Fly, to the House where Mr. Lawbuck lives, opposite to Mr. Elliot's, Taylor, in Broad-Street.—Where he continues to make all Sorts of Stays, Jumps, French and Mecklinburgh Stays, all Sorts of Children's turned Stays and Waistcoats, Ladies Morning Waistcoats, after the newest Fashion and neatest Manner, at the most reasonable Rates.—Ladies that please to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on being as well served as in London.

Ladies that reside in the Country, by sending the Lining of their old Stays, or their Measure, may depend on being neatly fitted and well served.

By Ladies your humble servant,
RICHARD NORRIS.

GARRAT NOEL,

Bookeller, next Door to the Merchant's Coffee House, has imported in the last Ships from London, (beside a great Variety of Books, Paper, Cutlery, &c. as lately advertised) the following very extraordinary Medicines prepared by Dr. Hill, viz.

TINCTURE of Sage for preventing the decays of Age, and lengthening human Life. Price 7s. the Bottle.

Pectoral Balsam of Honey for Coughs, Consumptions, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing, &c. 7s. The Public are desired to beware of a counterfeit Balsam made here and sold for Dr. Hill's.

Effence of Water Dock, being a certain Cure for the Scourvey, &c. Price 7s.

The Tincture of Golden Rod, for the effectual Cure of the Gravel and Stone. Price 9s.

The Tincture of Valerian, for nervous Disorders, Head-Aches, low Spirits, &c. Price 6s.

Elixir of Cardana, for the Gout and Rheumatism. Price 7s. All with Directions.

N. B. The Numbers who have found Relief from these Medicines, prove that they have at least answered the Expectation with which they were made.—Public and fresh Instances of their good Effects daily confirm this Truth.

Said NOEL, has likewise imported,

PATENTED Penknives, Cork Screws

and Razor Strops; extraordinary good Violins and with an Assortment of new Music.

Tincture for the Gums and Tooth-Ach, and Te Indian Ink, Boxes of Paints, ready mixed in the shells for Limners, and Camel Hair Pencils.—Tooth Pick Cases, Honors, Razor Cases, Smelling Bottles, &c.—Also,

A small Assortment of Hogarth's very humorous Pictures, with a few very neat Landscapes.

An Assortment of Pasteboard, Cartridge, Prefe, and Bonnet Paper: Swan's, Halfpenny's, and Paine's Architectures with Langley's Designs and Builder's Complete Assistant.

And what should not be forgot,

A very large Parcel of Mr. Newberry's beautiful gilt Picture Books, for the Entertainment of his old Friends the pretty Masters and Misses of New-York, at Christmas and New-Year;—Amongst them they will find,

THE History of Giles Gilt—The Fairing, or Golden Toygerbread, &c.

THE History of Goody Two—Be Merry and Wise.

Shoes.—Master Tommy Trapwits Jests.

Nurse Trueloves Christmas Box—Poems for Children Six Feet and New Years Gift.

The Easter, Whitsuntide, and—Royal Primmer, Valentine Gifts. 50 53

This Day is published,

By GARRAT NOEL,

FOUR Differtations on the reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual Union, between Great-Britain, and her American COLONIES, written for Mr. Sargent's Prize Medal, to which is prefixed, an Eulogium, spoken on the Delivery of the Medal.

A. L. S. O,

A Discourse on the Institution of medical

Schools in America; in which the Necessity of, and Advantages arising from, the regular Mode of practicing Physic, are largely considered, and the Objections against it answered.—Price 3s.—By JOHN MORGAN, M. D.

Said NOEL, likewise publishes,

In Three Volumes Octavo, Price Three Dollars,

Sermons on the most useful and important

Subjects, adapted to the Family and Closet,

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late President of the College at Princeton, New-Jersey. To which are prefixed, a Funeral Sermon, on the Death of Mr. Davies, by Samuel Finley, D. D. and another on the same Occasion, together with an elegiac Poem.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

The Subscribers for these Sermons are desired to call for their Books. 51 53

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from their Master in New-York, two indentured Servants, one an English Man, named Joseph M'Nabb, aged about thirty-five Years, writes a good Hand, is a tolerable Scholar; he is about five Feet ten Inches high, of a tawny Complexion, speaks good English; had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a Wool Hat, a dark colour'd Coat and Breeches, striped Waistcoat, grey Stockings and a white Shirt.—The other a Scotch Man, named William Rankin, a Shoe-maker by Trade, about twenty-three Years of Age, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own Hair; he is about five Feet six Inches high; had on when he went away, a brown coloured Coat and Breeches, striped Drugget Waistcoat, and grey Stockings.—Whoever secures them, so that their Master may have them again, shall have Ten Dollars for M'Nabb, and Five for Rankin, as a Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by ALEXANDER M' CULLUGH, at Mr. Elkanah Deane's, Broad-Street, New-York.

N. B. It has been remarked by several, that none elopes but Irish People, but it is evident from the above, that there are other People of as bad a Species as the Hibernians. 51—

Robert Woffendale,

SURGEON DENTIST, lately arrived from London, (who was instructed by Thomas Berdmore, Esq; Operator for the Teeth to his present Britannick Majesty) begs Leave to inform the Public, that he performs all Operations upon the Teeth, Gums, Sockets, and Palate: Likewise fixes artificial Teeth so as to escape Discomfort, and without Pain, or the least Inconvenience.

N. B. May be spoke with at his Lodgings, at Mr. John Laboyteaux, at the Golden Ball, betwixt the Fly-Market and the New Dutch Church, from the Hours of nine in the Morning to six in the Evening. 51 54

LATELY PUBLISHED.

A small Impression of FREEMAN'S NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

Of which, some are yet to be sold, at the Printing-Office, near the Exchange.

At 2s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each.

THE Calculations in this Almanack are made with the greatest Care, and are more in Number than are usually contained in any one Almanack.

It has the usual Tables, accurately calculated, the complete Accounts ever published of all the Roads in the British Dominions in America, with the Postage to each Place; together with all the Lists and other Matters usually to be found in any other Almanacks. Besides which, there is added,

An Account and Explanation of the Signs, Aspects, Planets, Comets and Stars, which are properly the Subjects of all Almanacks, with some other Matters, of Use or Entertainment, which of themselves are worth more than the Price for which the whole is sold.

The Author hopes, that when the Purchasers have had experience of his Almanacks, they will be as much approved, as any in America.

To be sold the first of April next, at Public Sale on the Premises, or at private Sale any Time before.

THE House and Lot where the Printing-Office is now kept at the Exchange, being the same where the King's Arms Tavern was kept for many Years before. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his House in the Bowry-Lane.

50—

Imported in the Edward, Capt. Chambers, and the last Vessel from London, and to be sold wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

Taylor, at the Corner of Wall-Street:

A Large assortment of gold and silver lace of the neatest patterns, several of which are broad for vests; gold and silver knee garters; gold and silver cord; gold and silver vellum, ditto thread, ditto chain; a large assortment of superfine and middling broad cloths, in grain; Wilton's, beaver coating; Bath rugs, forest clothes, frizes, kerfies, ferges, flannels, satinetts, shalloons, durants; silk and worsted lagathies, camblets, Scots plaids for men's gowns, silk and worsted programs, ferge denim, everlasting, thicksets; several pieces very curious cut and uncut Genoa velvets, with gold flowers, scarlet, crimson and black ditto; cotton velvet, Manchester velvets for capes or coats, velvet shapes of various colours; silk ground, shags black prunels, crape, single and double all-appears; black, blue, buff, crimson, scarlet and cloth colour'd breeches patterns; black, blue, scarlet crimson and cloth colour'd silk ditto; silk damascus, Turkey burdets; black, white, and mixed silk stockings, worsted, cotton, and thread, men's, women's, and boy's ditto; Irish linen, sheeting linen, yard wide cotton check, pistol lawns, garlix, dowlas, ozonaburges, quadruple filellas, cambricks; white and cloth colour'd jeans, herring bone fustian; paper and galling wax; calicoes; black and white satin, black taffeties, peolong, vellure silks, corded tabbies for men's vests, striped and colour'd Persians, black Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats; check handkerchiefs; men's hats; gold and silver buttons, a large assortment of metal ditto; silk twist, basket ditto, silk and hair ditto, mohair ditto, wove worsted ditto, death head ditto; scarf twist, sewing silk, threads; a great assortment of broad, middling, and narrow knee garters; mohair binding for coats, shoe ditto; an assortment of mohair cord for women's cloaks and men's coats; red tapes, stay tapes; glass'd linnen, buckrams, shammy skins, buckskin gloves; shoe and knee buckles; penknives, table knives and forks, cutteau knives, snuff boxes, razors; chimney hooks; common and White Chapel needles; taylor's shears, irons, notches, lap-boards, thimbles, bootkins, &c. &c.

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1252.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1766.

A List of all the Tickets, with their different Values, which came up, above Six Shilling Prizes, in the Maryland Land, Plate, and Goods Lottery, drawn in Annapolis, the Fifth Day of November 1766. N. B. All the Numbers which are omitted in this List, were Prizes of Six Shillings each.

500 PRIZES at 12s. each.

4	1210	2037	8977	4010	5134	86	7145
11	18	38	90	4033	42	97	69
33	43	48	97	37	49	99	78
34	83	64	3011	67	65	6100	83
39	91	65	23	86	66	2	94
63	1314	70	40	97	92	40	7240
98	28	72	56	4106	96	6324	43
129	41	92	3114	70	5226	39	46
160	50	2233	19	4230	53	64	53
162	57	37	39	32	55	94	64
185	67	38	40	63	80	6429	65
193	68	56	92	88	83	36	66
216	71	82	3104	95	95	39	7305
236	78	94	69	99	5305	47	23
261	92	95	70	4320	10	51	28
271	99	96	79	36	16	58	35
274	1404	2103	82	47	48	88	41
294	6	43	3326	56	64	93	58
299	35	46	49	71	67	6512	59
327	48	65	73	4411	96	14	65
353	50	97	81	34	5432	23	7402
392	68	2320	84	82	37	32	26
406	71	23	93	4517	45	83	44
434	87	25	3407	18	5510	84	48
462	96	31	56	53	36	86	53
496	1505	54	75	98	47	94	68
528	7	2445	78	4616	50	6604	86
542	10	69	84	24	70	12	7504
554	28	92	93	27	72	29	11
560	38	2504	3501	29	73	35	31
625	49	54	10	39	86	56	41
632	71	55	19	44	87	76	58
656	82	69	59	89	94	97	80
686	1609	72	63	95	99	6715	91
702	32	90	85	4704	5600	54	7600
706	41	2607	86	29	55	64	3
715	55	44	88	33	5717	65	5
719	71	55	3608	35	49	6821	25
727	77	75	9	84	98	38	58
747	85	81	12	4829	5805	41	80
774	1721	82	49	88	19	47	84
810	55	86	84	4911	37	51	95
833	61	2708	89	14	87	59	7708
836	80	21	3705	23	94	67	16
849	81	34	8	24	5917	79	42
869	88	41	29	50	40	6917	69
875	1805	46	37	89	53	27	74
883	10	61	56	98	61	32	77
893	17	67	58	99	64	38	94
913	27	80	3818	5013	81	56	7805
916	34	87	19	26	97	83	34
943	41	91	68	36	6004	88	55
979	52	97	98	38	12	7001	64
1016	53	1831	3926	59	23	14	73
108	83	36	30	69	41	17	82
109	99	45	62	76	62	25	98
180	1909	68	63	78	70	84	7901
1137	26	76	64	82	85	90	29
49	55	8906	72	93	6131	7105	50
52	92	14	75	5109	55	28	54
56	99	48	98	20	68	35	57
1206	2007	60	99	30	6174	37	83
8	29	71	4012				

150 PRIZES at 20s. each.

47	1042	2304	4043	5022	5920	6989
50	97	55	4178	5115	27	7095
86	1136	85	4217	5213	82	7100
172	57	2642	65	17	93	6
182	1294	43	78	57	6056	11
252	1321	70	91	5318	6140	7215
268	83	2924	4401	41	6206	31
361	1425	75	8	51	77	89
526	36	3013	27	76	6363	7401
530	1544	27	92	89	6474	20
544	73	49	4597	98	6528	36
586	1606	3179	99	5420	6628	49
614	30	3555	4672	51	61	61
657	1720	90	4755	53	80	95
692	47	3763	58	81	89	7610
753	1917	3824	72	86	6736	15
767	63	48	74	90	43	7813
801	2014	77	82	5758	49	23
816	73	83	4844	97	84	99
822	2215	3978	51	5842	6802	7930
831	40	82	66	64	6928	97
890	95	4038				

100 PRIZES at 30s. each.

60	177	472	543	829	1146	1300	1502
68	250	506	669	1018	55	39	18
174	452	518	738	84	84	88	1638

1835	2617	3104	4111	4660	5302	6261	6964
1973	22	60	22	61	29	64	7193
96	93	3214	23	77	5471	6399	7424
2083	2700	59	33	4810	5533	6407	7517
2176	2873	3473	4196	46	91	77	7689
2296	2937	3500	4240	48	5674	6556	7763
2455	81	3823	44	4949	6116	6617	7840
57	3057	3961	50	5107	22	6830	69
2596	83	4050	4307	5180	34	6959	7974
2602	3102	80	45				

40 PRIZES at £. 1. 17. 6. each.

82	1070	1624	2850	4634	5723	6406	7455
314	1252	36	3577	58	81	6662	94
403	90	1760	3654	80	5872	6717	7525
442	1455	1952	3940	4712	6057	7271	7646
469	1551	2140	4370	5430	6330	7419	7706

100 PRIZES at £. 2. 10. each.

117	879	2184	2766	3762	4583	5512	6151
142	904	2207	2817	2834	4744	25	69
189	996	9	2902	57	4822	5661	6329
226	1458	13	91	3911	31	5719	6771
336	80	2224	98	4002	4901	5808	7013
358	1515	62	3126	4164	10	43	21
429	1615	74	37	4247	67	73	7182
468	99	99	3256	4334	73	5908	7314
481	1701	2340	94	43	5077	60	46
621	2	50	3424	4459	5202	87	7802
732	1889	2727	3546	86	5325	6102	78
795	2113	44	3692	4543	57	42	7980
863	75	45	3720				

50 PRIZES at £. 4. each.

178	1716	2907	3686	4127	4799	5954	7202
326	1798	3128	3725	37	4930	65	32
825	2252	36	3730	48	5260	6136	7320
956	2552	3435	64	4355	5400	6204	7669
1022	2855	80	73	4404	5777	7053	7807
1124	77	3601	3866	4615	5851	7159	31
1402	94						

16 PRIZES at £. 6. each.

295	1331	2236	2684	4514	6132	6396	7586
920	1413	2260	3173	4879	6256	6572	7991

20 PRIZES at £. 10. each.

821	1993	3007	4584	5631	6106	6503	7344
1651	2093	3556	4816	5796	6393	6790	7375
1656	2172	4428	5363				

8 PRIZES at £. 12. each.

649	1027	1773	2952	3298	4864	4993	6341
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4 PRIZES at £. 25. each.

1869	3333	3451	3881				
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2 PRIZES at £. 50. each.

3129	6668						
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1 PRIZE of £. 78.

5667							
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1 PRIZE of £. 100.

7559							
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4 PRIZES of £. 250. each.

1563	2301	3542	3578				
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2 PRIZES of £. 500. each.

2765	2826						
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5438 First Drawn, Two Pounds Ten Shillings.

3827 Last Drawn, Two Pounds Ten Shillings.

ALL PERSONS who are a Year

or more indebted for this Paper, and all who are on any other Account indebted to the Printer at the Exchange, are earnestly requested immediately to discharge their Accounts, as he has the most pressing Occasion for the Money due to him, that he may be enabled to pay his own Debts and support his Business.

TO BE SOLD at private Sale, and a good Title given by the Subscriber,

A Small Farm, lying on the North-River, about 6 Miles from New-York, at a place called the Bull's Ferry, in Bergen County, where is a convenient Landing-Place. There is on the Farm, a Dwelling-House, a Barn and a Baracks, with 6 Acres of choice Meadow. For further Particulars, inquire of JOHN ETSEL, in English Neighbourhood, or of the Subscriber in New-York.

WILLIAM DOBBS.

A Variety of Books and Stationary, to be

sold at the Printing-Office near the Ex-

change.

C O R T E, JUNE 12.

Project has been given in, to form the Militia of our Nation upon nearly the same Model with that of the Swiss, and it is believed that the supreme Government will dispatch Commissioners to the different Provinces, with Intent to have this Project carried into Execution.

Florence, Sept. 15. The Great Duke has purchased of M. Boninfegni, an Artist of this City, for the Sum of 230 Sequins, a Table of white Marble, in which are inlaid, according to various Designs, all the hard Stones and Marbles that are this Day known, amounting to the Number of 232 different Kinds. It is made in Imitation of a Performance, which was sent to the late Emperor in 1763.

Lisbon, Sept. 2. Since the 20th of this Month the Heat has been so excessive in this Capital, and its Environs, that the Thermometers are about Half a Degree higher than they were at Senegal in the Year 1731; which forebodes, we are assured, a Shock of an Earthquake. Hardly any body now has the Courage to go out of Doors.

Paris, Sept. 29. Two Travellers, who had been followed from Strasbourg, have been arrested at Lorraine, and Iron Masks it is said put upon them, which occasions Abundance of Conjectures. It is thought they are French Officers commissioned to levy Recruits in this Kingdom for some foreign Power; or that they are the Authors of the late Revolutions at Madrid; or lastly, some Accomplices of the Rebel Hoffman. It is possible also, that one of them may be Mr. D'Eon de Beaumont, so well known in Europe by his violent Bickerings with the French Ministry; but supposing this to be the Case, as there are two, who is the other?

Edinburgh, October 6. We hear from Ross-shire, that they have this Year the greatest Crop of all Kinds of Grain, that has been known there in the Memory of Man; and that their Corns were got safe in, and in excellent Order, a Fortnight ago. We have the like agreeable Accounts from Banff; and that all the Corns in the Country are already got in.

CHARLES-TOWN, (in S. Carolina,) November 24.

Tuesday last, about one o'clock P.M. a very uncommon Phenomenon was observed in the air, by many people here, and many others in distant parts of the province. It was first observed as a large ball of fire, projected along, with great velocity, in a direction from S. E. to N. W. and then to break or burst, when a large body of smoke and vapour was seen to be thrown up higher in the air. When it burst, it seemed to have about 50 or 55 degrees of altitude; and from the time that the explosion was seen, to the time that the reports were heard, several minutes passed, some say 5, some 6, and others 7 minutes, but as no one made any accurate observations, there can be no certain time fixed on. The medium, however, of the several conjectures, is to the time between seeing the ball of fire burst, and hearing the report, makes the distance, by the common computation, at least 70 miles from Charles-Town, and yet so great was the effect of this explosion in the air, at that great distance, in shaking all the houses so severely, as to make many think it was an Earthquake, particularly those who had been accustomed to the peculiar noise of earthquakes.—The noise of the explosion seemed like the report of two very large great guns, at no great distance, very quickly fired one after the other. We learn that it was heard, equally loud, 70 miles S. W. and W. of Charles-Town, and the same distance N. and every where surprised people, with the uncommon noise and violent shake of the houses; and that the cattle scattered about in the fields and woods, were observed immediately to collect themselves together in bodies.—What this extraordinary meteor was, or whence it arose; whether it broke upwards from the earth; or whether it arose from some fortuitous and sudden confection of igneous and inflammable materials in the atmosphere, we have not as yet, data enough to determine. But shall be glad to receive further information and observations from the curious.

When the last packet boat left Pensacola, we are informed, the inhabitants began to be very sickly again. His excellency governor Johnston had just returned from Mobile.—The war between the Chactah and

Creek Indians continued.—And a Spanish snow had arrived there, said to have £. 70,000 sterling on board (more likely 70,000 dollars) intended to be laid out in British manufactures, and several other Spanish vessels were expected; but there was so great a scarcity of European goods for the Spanish trade, as well as of marchants, that it was thought the Spaniards would be obliged to carry their money elsewhere.

By all accounts, the Cherokees have lost a great number of their people, by the general sickness that has prevailed through all the southern district of North-America for some months past.

A sloop from Barbados for the Bermudian settlement at St. Mary's in East-Florida, was cast away the 14th instant, about six leagues to the southward of Musquito Inlet.

The sloop Mary, James Sheffield, master which sailed from Savannah the 20th ult. for St. Augustine, was not arrived there the 19th Instant, so that it is feared she is lost. The hon. William Grover, Esq; Chief Justice of East-Florida, was on board.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 11.

On Monday the 20th of October last there fell in Halifax county an amazing shower of hail, which was preceded by a great noise in the air. Many of the hailstones were as large as a pint bowl, and one measured five inches long an hour after it fell. The cloud arose in the north west, and had its direction to the south east. The trees are not only stripped of their leaves but of their boughs and twigs also, and appear more naked than they would have done in the middle of winter. The noise which preceded the shower, and the shower itself, which lasted near an hour, were so dreadful that many people began to apprehend the last day to be at hand. It killed many fowls, and some hogs; and it is surprising it did not kill even cattle and horses.

On Friday last were executed at the gallows near this city, pursuant to their sentence, Philip Hoffman and John Coleman, from Hampshire, for felony.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.

Captain Clark, from Bristol, on the 17th of October, about 32 Leagues West of Lundy, spoke a Brig, with a Ship in Tow, dismasted, which they met with three Days before, without any Person on board; she was supposed to come from the Baltick. —November 30, in Lat. 29: 46, Long. 42: 39, he spoke the Brig Penn, Captain Williamson, from Cape-Fear from Antigua, out ten Days, all well; and on the 12th Instant, in Lat. 37: 10, Long. 72: 48, he spoke a Snow from Philadelphia for Cadiz, but could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain St. Barbe, from Lisbon, advises, that Captain Weeks in a Brig belonging to Maryland, was to sail for this Port about the Beginning of November.—On the 5th Instant, in Lat. 35: 48, he spoke a Schooner from Boston for the West-Indies; and on the 16th, about 17 Leagues from our Capes, he spoke a Ship from New-York for Virginia, all well in both Vessels.

Thursday Night last between Nine and Ten o'Clock, four of the Persons advertised in our last to have broke out of the Gaol of this City, entered the House of Mr. Francis, at the Sign of Queen Charlotte, in Water-Street, while the Family were at Supper, when two of them went up two Pair of Stairs, and took a Chest of Clothes, &c. belonging to one of the Lodgers, with which they all got off undiscovered; the Chest was afterwards found on a Wharf in the Northern Liberties, broke open, and most of the Things taken out. Three of them, viz. Francis Configlio, John Morrison, and Michael Haggerty, were taken the same Night on Society-hill, with some of the Goods in their Possession.—The next Day William Bowman, who was concerned in the above Robbery, was taken at the Falls of Schuylkill; and the rest of the Prisoners have since been retaken, except David Smith, and James Price.

On the 16th Instant about 7 in the Evening, some Rogues entered the House of Mr. Patterson in Second-Street, and went into the Shop, where they forced open a Drawer under the Counter, and took what Money was in it. They then went up Stairs for more Plunder, but hearing a Noise in the next Room to where they were, went off without any further Booty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THOMAS PEARSALL,

HAS just come to Hand, a Variety of European GOODS, amongst which are a considerable Parcel of Woollens, which he will sell very low for Cash or short Credit: If any Person will take a Quantity, they will be sold at prime Cost or under.

ELIZABETH COLVIL,

In Hanover-Square,

Intending to decline Business for the present, has, the more readily to accomplish her Design, resolved to dispose of all her Shop Goods by wholesale and retail, at prime Cost, for ready Money only; the Sale to continue till all are sold: The principal Articles are as follows:

A large assortment of silks, padu-

soys, figured ducafes, tobines, lutestrings, peelongs, mode, persians, and farfanets; a variety of gauzes, flowered gauze and Barcelona handkerchiefs of all colours; black and white blond lace, Mecklin, ditto, cambricks and lawns, book muslin, and book muslin handkerchiefs, flowered lawn aprons, and handkerchiefs; elintz and calicoes, table linen and clouting diaper, Irish linen, sheeting and checks; silk, thread, cotton, and worsted hose; men's and women's gloves; a variety of broad cloths, silverets, mislinets, and poplins, with all other sorts of stuffs for gowns; camblets, and callimancoes; rustel and calamanco quilts, faggot and all other trimmings; a variety of cloaks and hats; a large assortment of ribbands and fans, French beads, jet ditto; chip hats, satin shoes of all colours, Hose's shoes and clogs; plumes and breast flowers, black and white feathers for ladies' riding hats, childrens ditto; with sundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

As she has employed a young woman lately arrived from London, for the intermediate term till her affairs are settled, who understands the millinery business, in all its branches, and intends carrying it on hereafter in the most extensive manner, on her own account: Those ladies that shall please to favour her with their custom, may rely on being served on the best terms, and their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said Elizabeth Colvil, are desired to make immediate payment, or they may depend on being sued without distinction.

50 53

Province of New-Jersey, December 3, 1766.

WHEREAS a Law was passed in New-Jersey the 20th of June 1765, appointing Commissioners to run out straight public Roads through said Province, between New-York and Philadelphia, and empowering them to raise a Sum of Money by a public Lottery, not exceeding £.500, towards defraying the Charge thereof; accordingly a Lottery was thereupon soon after set on Foot, but from the troubled State of Affairs at that Time, occasioned by the Stamp Act, the Proceedings of the said Lottery were delayed; but as it is apprehended that the salutary Purpose might now be effected, the Managers therein appointed have thought fit for that End, to revive the following Scheme of a Lottery, to consist of 2222 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each; 662 of which are to be fortunate as follows:

1	Prize of Dollars, 750	is Dollars, 750
1	500	500
1	250	250
1	200	200
3	100	300
6	50	300
12	40	480
20	30	600
30	20	600
100	10	1000
485	8	3880
1 first Drawn	14	14
1 last Drawn	14	14

662	Prizes,
1560	Blanks,

2222 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are 8888£.3333

From which a Deduction of 15 per Cent. is £.1333 19 0, and is proposed to be drawn on the first Tuesday in April next, at Perth-Amboy, or sooner if full: The fortunate Numbers are to be printed in the New-York and Pennsylvania Papers, as soon as possible after the Drawing, which will be directed by John Stevens, James Parker of Perth-Amboy; John Wetberill of the Township of New-Brunswick; Daniel Ellis of Burlington, and John Edwards of Bordentown, who are appointed Managers and Commissioners for the Road leading from the Ferry-house, opposite Perth-Amboy, to Burlington; and John Berrien, of Rocky-hill; Daniel Cox, of Trenton; Azariah Dunham, of New-Brunswick; Ephraim Terrill, and Abraham Clark, jun. of Elizabeth-Town; who are likewise appointed Managers, and Commissioners for the Road leading from Newark and Elizabeth-Town, to Trenton and Bordentown, agreeable to said Act; and are to be under Oath for the due and impartial Performance of their Duties.

The shortening and improving the public Roads through this Province, will be a great Advantage to the commercial Interest and general Convenience of the Inhabitants thereof, as well as a very general Advantage to the Neighbouring Provinces, particularly to Pennsylvania and New-York; and as it is the first Thing of the Kind that has been attempted on the Continent, it is not doubted but every public spirited Person in this, as well as the Neighbouring Provinces, will generously contribute to an Undertaking, tending so greatly to the Advantage and Ease of Men of Business and Pleasure; as it is judged the Distance between New York and Philadelphia will be shorten'd 12 or 15 Miles, and the Roads all made more passable and convenient for Travellers in the Winter Season than the Present.

Tickets are to be had of Daniel Ellis of Burlington, Daniel Cox of Trenton, James Parker of Perth-Amboy, and Abraham Clark, jun. of Elizabeth-Town, and of all the other Managers in Jersey, at respective Dwellings.

TO BE SOLD, By THOMAS DOUGHTY,

IN DOCK-STREET:

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Five Gallons; also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shouhsong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Mucovado Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff with sundry other Articles of Grocery.

40--

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

TO BE SOLD,

A very commodious



House and Lot of Land, situate in the Borough Town of West-Chester: It has been noted, ever since it was built, for being the House where most of the public Business is transacted: It stands almost opposite to the Church, the Borough Court House, a Friend's Meeting-House, a School-House, and a very good public Town Landing; from which Boats and other Craft go to and from New-York in a Tide, and a good Boat constantly makes two Trips a Week: There is excellent Fishing, Fowling and Oystering, close at the Door. The House is 2 Stories high, has 4 commodious Rooms on each Floor, a Cellar under the whole, a good Garret and 9 Fire Places: The Entry is a spacious Passage thro' the Middle of the whole House, and contains a large Stair Case: In the Front is a handsome Piazza the whole Length of the Building, which is 50 Feet. Adjoining to the House is a good Kitchen and Milk Room, and at convenient Distances, a Barn, Stable, Store-Houses, and other out-Houses, Sheds, &c. Before the Front Door, is a Yard, paved in, and near the Back Door, a Cistern and a Well with a good Pump; the whole in good Repair, painted and finished in a genteel Manner. The Lot contains about 12 or 14 Acres, on which is an excellent Garden, a very good Orchard of fine Fruit, 4 or 5 Acres of good fresh Meadow, and the whole may be made Meadow Ground. The Front of the Lot is neatly fenced with Boards, and the rest of the Fence is good, with Stone and Cedar Posts and Rails; and proper Division Fences thro' the Whole.

It is all in good Order, with proper Conveniences for a Gentleman, Merchant, Shop-keeper or Inn-Holder.

Any Person inclining to Purchase the same, may know the Conditions of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises, or the Printer at the Exchange in New-York. A good and sufficient Title will be given to the Purchaser, by

WILLIAM BETTS.

New-York, September 2, 1766.

33.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, A farm of 340 acres, lying on a

cross road, two miles from William Gay's landing, on the north-river, and two miles from Poughkeepsy, with about ninety acres of clear'd land in good fence, a stream running through said lot, which is never dry whereon may be set either a grist or saw-mill; near one, half of the farm is in well timbered dry swamps well water'd, lying in large bodies, from 20 to 30 acres and upwards. One swamp lying near the house, of about 30 acres, with two brooks running through the same, so that the whole is laid under water as occasion requires, whereof the one half is cleared and in good grass and fence; a new framed house 24 feet front and rear, and 31 feet deep, a cellar under the whole and well finished; a new barn 40 feet front and rear, and 40 feet deep; a new stone well 35 feet deep, with good water about 10 feet from the house; a young fruit bearing orchard, the whole well timbered and watered, very fine pasture, strong wheat land pleasantly situated either for stock or wheat. For conditions of sale apply to John Lewis on the premises, or to Abraham Ten Eyck, in Princes-street New-York. If not sold it will be let.

35--

TO BE SOLD, by THOMAS DERHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter Casks.

N. B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30--ctf

TO BE SOLD,

A plantation in the bounds of

Middletown, containing 177 acres, and three fourths of an acre, bounded southerly on Mattawan Creek, facing the bay. It is good land and well timbered: There is on it 23 acres of good salt Meadow, and a large orchard of the best grafted apple trees, some rich swamps, and a considerable quantity of low wood land, which if it were cleared would make good fresh meadow; it is generally good wheat land: There is on it a handsome convenient house almost as good as new, two stories high, and three rooms on a floor, and a large entry, two fire places below, and two above; the lower story is handsomely finished, a good stone cellar under the whole house, and a convenient kitchen adjoining; the whole house is shingled with cedar, part of the land has been cleared, and the chief part of the whole place is within good fence.—It lies very handy and pleasant; and is convenient for oysters, clams, and fishing. There is a convenient place for a wharf, for sloops, or smaller vessels to lie within two chains of the door: It is suitable for a farmer or a gentleman.—Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to ANNA BOWNE, executrix to Obadiah Bowne, deceased, at Mattawan, who lives within half a mile of the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

Middletown, July 3, 1766. ANNA BOWNE.

LOST from the Ferry Stairs, on the 11th Instant, a Moses built Boat, about 18 Feet long, painted yellow and black, with a Piece of Wood, nailed upon her fore-Thwart. Whoever takes up said Boat, and delivers her to Philip Livingston, Esq; shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by ALEXANDER TOLMIE.

A Few Skins of very best Vellum, to be sold at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.